# 青藏高原六种棘豆属植物的染色体数目及核型报道\*

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摘要:对6种棘豆属植物(Oxytropis)的13个居群样进行细胞学研究,其中黄花棘豆(O. ochrocephala)、绢毛棘豆(O. tatarica)、甘肃棘豆(O. kansuensis)和铺地棘豆(O. humifusa)为首次报道染色体数目(2n=16)和核型;在胀果棘豆(O. stracheyana)中(2n=48)首次发现B染色体。现有的细胞学资料表明:棘豆属植物中多倍体占总报道数的58%,这说明多倍化在本属植物的进化过程中起着非常重要的作用,但青藏高原仅有一种植物发现多倍体,多倍化并不占主导地位,而主要表现为二倍体水平上的结构变异,即核型不对称性的变化。

关键词: 棘豆属; 青藏高原; 染色体数目; 核型; AI 值

中图分类号: 0 943

文献标识码: A

文章编号: 2095-0845(2011)04-423-09

# Chromosome Numbers and Karyotypes of Six Oxytropis Species (Fabaceae) from the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau, China

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**Abstract**: Chromosome numbers and karyotypes of 13 populations of six Oxytropis species (Fabaceae) from the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau, China, were presented. The chromosome numbers and karyotypes in O. ochrocephala, O. tatarica, O. kansuensis and O. humifusa (2n=16) were reported for the first time. B-chromosomes were found from O. stracheyana (2n=48). The basic chromosome number of x=8 is confirmed for the genus. The available chromosomal data indicate that polyploidy may have played an important role in the evolution of the genus, with the incidence of polyploidy in the genus reaching 58%. However, our results indicated that among the populations here examined only one was a hexaploid with 2n=48. Such a chromosomal pattern indicates that the karyotypic repatterning at the diploid level seems to be the predominant feature of chromosomal evolution in the Oxytropis species from the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau, and that sympatric speciation via hybridization and polyploidization has played a minor role in the species diversification of the genus from this area.

Key words: Oxytropis; Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau; Chromosome number; Karyotype; AI value

棘豆属 (Oxytropis) 隶属于豆科 (Fabaceae) 山羊豆族 (Galegeae), 广布于北温带, 全球约有 310 余种, 我国约有 133 种, 其中内蒙古、新

疆以及青藏高原是它们的分化中心,约有100余种分布于这三个地区(赵一之和刘丽,1997;Zhu和Ohashi,2000;吴玉虎,2008)。分子与形

<sup>\*</sup> 基金项目: 国家自然科学基金重点项目 (40930209); 国家自然科学基金项目 (31070192)

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收稿日期: 2010-11-22, 2011-02-13 接受发表

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态学证据均表明它与黄耆属(Astragalus)的亲缘关系最近(Sanderson和Liston, 1995; Zhu和Ohashi, 2000; Kang等, 2003; Wojciechowski, 2005),两属间的形态差异仅在于前者的龙骨瓣先端有喙,荚果的腹缝线向内延伸成隔膜,荚果沿腹缝开裂,而黄耆属的龙骨瓣先端不具喙、荚果的背缝线向内延伸成隔膜,荚果沿背缝开裂。

全世界已有染色体报道的棘豆属植物有 121种,其中我国仅有 21种 (表 1)。张寿洲等 (1994)报道了产自内蒙古的 14种棘豆属植物的染色体数目和核型,产自西藏的仅有 3种见报道 (王丽等,1994),新疆有 2种,上述研究发现我国的棘豆属植物以二倍体为主。据最新资料,青藏高原有棘豆属植物 74种 (吴玉虎,2008),但大部分种类的染色体资料未见报道。本文报道了 6种 13个居群的棘豆属植物的染色体数目及核型。

# 1 材料和方法

实验材料采自青藏高原,采集地点见表 2,凭证标本藏于中国科学院昆明植物研究所标本馆(KUN)。成熟种子于 24℃恒温箱中发芽,待根尖生长至  $0.5 \sim 1.5$  cm时,取下根尖,于室温下置于 0.002 mol·L<sup>-1</sup>的 8-羟基喹啉溶液中预处理  $4 \sim 5$  h,蒸馏水冲洗根尖,用卡诺氏固定液(冰醋酸:乙醇 = 1:3)于 4℃条件下固定 1 h,固定后的材料经水洗,用解离液(1 mol·L<sup>-1</sup> HCL:45%冰醋酸 = 1:1)于 60℃水浴中解离  $1 \sim 2$  min,1%醋酸地衣红染色。按常规方法压片镜检。经镜检挑选染色体分散良好的细胞,中性树胶封片,拍照。统计  $30 \sim 50$  个细胞,以其中 85%以上细胞具有的恒定一致的染色体数作为该材料的染色体数。

间期核和前期染色体的形态划分按 Tanaka(1971, 1977, 1987)的标准,染色体类型按 Levan 等(1964)的方法分析,核型不对称性分别采用了 Stebbins(1971)以及 Paszko(2006)新提出的更为精确的 AI 值。AI =  $CV_{CL}$  × $CV_{CI}$ / 100,AI 值反映了染色体长度( $CV_{CL}$ )和着丝点变化( $CV_{CI}$ )之间的关系。

# 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 黄花棘豆 (O. ochrocephala Bunge)

黄花棘豆的染色体数目是 2n=16, 核型公式为 2n=2x=16=2M+12m+2sm, 不对称性核型为 1A (图 1: C; 图 2: 1; 表 3), 其染色体长度

的变化范围为  $1.54 \sim 2.14$  μm, 不对称系数 AI = 0.97 (表 3)。

#### 2.2 小叶棘豆 (O. microphylla (Pall.) DC.)

小叶棘豆的三个居群样中,采自西藏阿里地区噶尔县和那曲地区聂荣县的居群核型类别都属于1A,核型公式分别为2n=2x=16=2M+14m(图1:D;图2:2;表3)和2n=2x=16=4M+12m(图1:F;图2:4;表3),其AI分别为0.97和0.69(表3)。而来自西藏那曲县的居群则表现为2A的核型类别,其核型公式是2n=2x=16=10m+6sm(图1:E;图2:3;表3),AI=0.79(表3)。

#### 2.3 绢毛棘豆 (O. tatarica Camb ex Bunge)

绢毛棘豆的染色体数目和核型,属首次报道。两个居群的核型都属于 2A。两者的核型很相似,西藏噶尔县的居群核型公式为 2n=2x=16 = 2M+12m+2sm (图 1: G;图 2: 5;表 3),西藏革吉县居群的核型公式是 2n=2x=16=12m+4sm (图 1: H;图 2: 6;表 3)。

#### 2.4 铺地棘豆 (O. humifusa Kar. et Kir.)

铺地棘豆 (O. humifusa) 两居群分别来自西藏聂荣县和尼玛县双湖特别行政区,两个居群的核型不同。前者的核型公式为 2n=2x=16=6M+10m,属于 1A (图 1:I; 图 2:7; 表 3),而后者的核型公式是 2n=2x=16=12m+4sm,属于 2A (图 1:J; 图 2:8; 表 3)。两个居群的 AI 分别为 1.28 和 2.41 (表 3)。

# 2.5 胀果棘豆 (O. stracheyana Bunge)

胀果棘豆的核型公式为 2n = 6x = 48 = 2M + 42m + 4sm + 3B (图 1: K; 图 2: 9; 表 3), 核型类型属于 2A, AI = 0.98 (表 3), 其染色体数目和前人报道一致 (王丽等, 1994)。但本研究中,我们首次发现有 3 条 B 染色体。

#### 2.6 甘肃棘豆 (O. kansuensis Bunge)

四个居群的核型都是 1A, 但核型公式和不对称性指数不尽相同。四川康定县居群的核型公式为 2n=2x=16=2M+14m, AI=0.97 (图 1: L; 图 2: 10; 表 3); 四川理塘县的两个居群核型公式均为 2n=2x=16=2M+12m+2sm, 但 AI 值不同,分别为 AI=1.12 (图 1: M; 图 2: 11; 表 3)和 AI=1.38 (图 1: N; 图 2: 12; 表 3); 四川九龙县居群的核型公式是 2n=2x=16=14m+2sm, AI=0.54 (图 1: O; 图 2: 13; 表 3)。

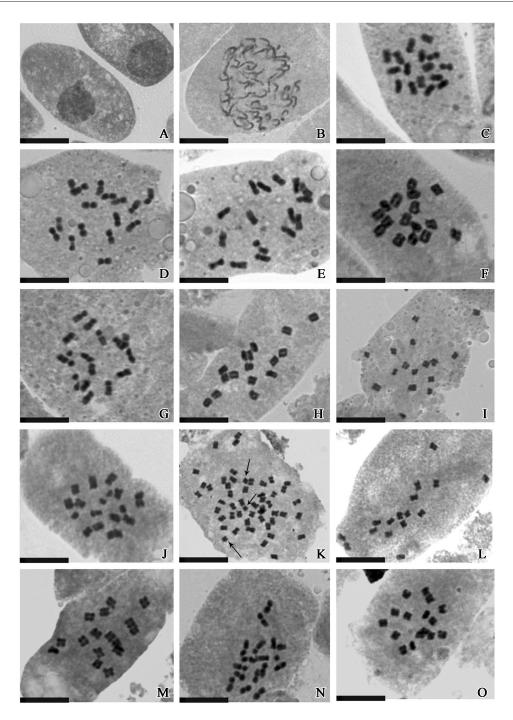


图 1 六种棘豆属植物有丝分裂细胞图

A. 间期; B. 前期; C. 黄花棘豆; D. 小叶棘豆 (西藏噶尔县); E. 小叶棘豆 (西藏那曲县); F. 小叶棘豆 (西藏聂荣县); G. 绢毛棘豆 (西藏噶尔县); H. 绢毛棘豆 (西藏革吉县); I. 铺地棘豆 (西藏聂荣县); J. 铺地棘豆 (西藏双湖特别行政区); K. 胀果棘豆,箭头所示为 B染色体; L. 甘肃棘豆 (四川康定县); M. 甘肃棘豆 (四川理塘县); N. 甘肃棘豆 (四川理塘县); O. 甘肃棘豆 (四川九龙县)。比例尺=4μm

Fig. 1 Mitotic nuclei and metaphase chromosomes of six Oxytropis species

A. Resting nucleus; B. Prophase; C. Oxytropis ochrocephala; D. O. microphylla (Nyerong Tibet); E. O. microphylla (Nagqu Tibet); F. O. microphylla (Nyerong Tibet); G. O. tatarica (Gar Tibet); H. O. tatarica (Gakyi Tibet); I. O. humifusa (Nyerong Tibet); J. O. humifusa (Shunghu Tibet); K. O. stracheyana, B. chromosomes (arrow); L. O. kansuensis (Kangding Sichuan); M. O. kansuensis (Litang Sichuan); N. O. kansuensis (Litang Sichuan); O. O. kansuensis (Jiulong Sichuan). Scale bars=4 μm

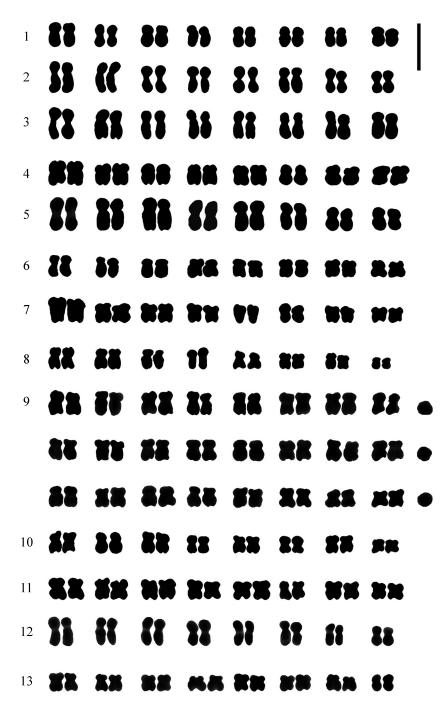


图 2 六种棘豆属植物的染色体图

1. 黄花棘豆; 2. 小叶棘豆 (西藏噶尔县); 3. 小叶棘豆 (西藏那曲县); 4. 小叶棘豆 (西藏聂荣县); 5. 绢毛棘豆 (西藏噶尔县); 6. 绢毛棘豆 (西藏革吉县); 7. 铺地棘豆 (西藏聂荣县); 8. 铺地棘豆 (西藏双湖特别行政区); 9. 胀果棘豆,箭头所示为 B 染色体; 10. 甘肃棘豆 (四川康定县); 11. 甘肃棘豆 (四川理塘县); 12. 甘肃棘豆 (四川理塘县); 13. 甘肃棘豆 (四川九龙县)。比例尺=4 μm

Fig. 2 Ideograms of somatic metaphase chromosomes of Oxytropis

1. Oxytropis ochrocephala; 2. O. microphylla (Nyerong Tibet); 3. O. microphylla (Nagqu Tibet); 4. O. microphylla (Nyerong Tibet); 5. O. tatarica (Gar Tibet); 6. O. tatarica (Gakyi Tibet); 7. O. humifusa (Nyerong Tibet); 8. O. humifusa (Shunghu Tibet); 9. O. stracheyana; 10. O. kansuensis (Kangding Sichuan); 11. O. kansuensis (Litang Sichuan); 12. O. kansuensis (Litang Sichuan); 13. O. kansuensis (Jiulong Sichuan). Scale bars = 4 μm

# 4 讨论

本文报道了来自青藏高原 13 个居群 6 种棘豆属植物的染色体数目和核型,其中 4 种(黄花棘豆、绢毛棘豆、甘肃棘豆、铺地棘豆)为首次报道。结果表明:除胀果棘豆为 2n=48 以外,其它所有居群均为 2n=16。通过对现有染色体数据的统计分析发现(表 1): 2n=16 是棘豆属植物中最普遍的染色体数目,占 42%,本研究结果支持 x=8 为本属的染色体基数,x=8 也是山羊豆族中最常见的染色体基数(Goldblatt,1977; Jahan, 1994; Nie 等, 2002; 杨德奎, 2002; Kong, 2003; Zhu, 2004; Masoud, 2008)。

棘豆属植物的染色体核型报道相对较少, 本 研究发现染色体由正中部、中部和近中部着丝粒 染色体组成, 另外, 还发现胀果棘豆中存在3条 B 染色体, 与前人的研究结果一致(张寿洲等, 1994; 顾志建和孙航, 1996)。Paszko (2006) 认 为 Stebbins 的核型不对称性很难准确地反映染色 体的不对称性,因此提出了更为精确的不对称性 量化参数 AI 值,该参数综合考虑了染色体长短 及着丝粒位置的变异情况,即 AI 值越高,不对 称性越强。本文引用了 AI 值来表述该属植物的 染色体不对称性,从表3中可以看出,产自青藏 高原腹地双湖特别行政区居群的 AI 值 (2.41) 最高, 而四川九龙居群的 AI 值(0.54) 最低, 通常认为核型不对称性的进化方向是由对称性向 不对称性发展的(Stebbins, 1980),因此这可能 表明处于青藏高原腹地的类群比边缘地区的类群 更进化,当然这需要更进一步的研究来验证。

对全世界棘豆属植物染色体资料统计发现,该属具二倍体、三倍体、四倍体、六倍体、八倍体、十倍体和十二倍体等多个倍性,多倍体占已报道种的比例达到了58%,其中高倍性的居群多见于俄罗斯远东地区及欧洲(表1),这些地区在第四纪发生冰期和间冰期交替,高倍性的产生可能是因为反复迁移多次加倍的结果(Brochmann等,2004),这说明了多倍体在棘豆属的进化过程中起到了很重要的作用。但在青藏高原,本研究中13个居群仅在胀果棘豆中出现六倍体,其它居群均为二倍体,这可能是由于在末次冰期青藏高原存在广泛的避难所,二倍体得到很好保存,冰期对它们的影响并不是很大,多倍

化并不明显。在青藏高原及横断山区很多植物类群的研究中也发现类似的结果,如垂头菊属(Cremanthodium)(Liu等,2001)、橐吾属(Ligularia)(Liu,2004)、高山豆属(Tibetia)(Nie等,2002)、翠雀属(Delphinium)(Yuan和Yang,2008)。另外,Nie等(2005)对552种横断山区的被子植物统计分析的结果也表明多倍体仅占22%。但是目前对于本属植物在青藏高原的染色体资料还很少,要真正理解棘豆属植物在本地区的染色体进化机制还需要进一步的研究。

**致谢** 感谢昆明植物研究所陈家辉博士在种子采集及标本签定方面提供的帮助,张春玲女士在染色体实验工作中的指导。

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Table 1

Locality

Canada

Canada

Inner Mongolia

Novosibirsk

North East Asia

North East Asia

Inner Mongolia

Inner Mongolia

Inner Mongolia

North East Asia

Saga Tibet

Tibet

North East of Canada

Inner Mongolia

North East Asia

2n/Basic num./Ploidy level

16/8/2x

32/8/4x

16/8/2x

16/8/2x

16/8/2x

16/8/2x

48/8/6x

16+0-3B

96/8/12x

16/8/2x

32/8/4x

16/8/2x

32/8/4x

16/8/2x

16 + 2B

16/8/2x

32/8/4x

Taxa

Oxytropis aciphylla

O. deflexa subsp. retrorsa

O. diversifolia

O. eriocarpa

O. evenorum

O. filiformis

O. gaspensis

O. glacialis

O. glandulosa

O. glabra

O. exserta

O. erecta

O. adamsiana

O. ajanensis

Chromosome numbers known in Oxytropis

Taxa

O. gorodkovii

O. gracilis

O. lambertii

O. lanata

O. lapponica

O. lehmanni

O. leptophylla

O. leptophysa

O. leucantha

O. latibracteata

O. lambertii var. bigelovii

O. leucantha subsp. subarctica

O. leucantha subsp. tschukotica

2n/Basic num./Ploidy level

16/8/2x

16/32

64/8/8x

48/8/6x

32/8/4x

16/8/2x

16/8/2x

16/8/2x

16/8/2x

16/8/2x

16/8/2x

16/8/2x

96/8/12x

48/8/6x

80/96

48/96

48/64/80/96

Locality

Canada

Canada

Ladakh

Pakistan

West of American

North East Asia

Inner Mongolia

Inner Mongolia

North East Asia

North East Asia

North East Asia

Tadzhikistan

Tadzhikistan

Anyui Mts

Novosibirsk

Wrangel Island

North East Asia

o. ajanenoto	10, 0, 20		o.g.actite	0 17 07 010	Guillada
O. anjuica	16/8/2x	Chukotskoy, Russia	O. gracillima	16/8/2x	Inner Mongolia
O. arctica	64/8/8x	Novosibirsk, Russia	O. grandiflora	32/8/4x	Inner Mongolia
	48/8/6x	Alaska	O. hailarensis	32/8/4x	Inner Mongolia
O. arctica subsp. bellii	96/8/12x	Canada	O. helvetica	16/8/2x	Russia
O. arctica subsp. taimyrensis	64/8/8x	North East Asia	O. heterotricha	48/8/6x	North East Asia
O. borealis	48/8/6x	North East Asia	O. hidaka-montana	16/8/2x	
O. borealis var. hudsonica	16/8/2x	Canada	O. hirta	32/8/4x	Fangshan Shanxi
O. bryophila	C. 32	Alaska		16/8/2x	Inner Mongolia
O. cachemiriana	16+0-6B	Ladakh	O. huddelsonii	16/8/2x	Alaska
O. caespitosa	56-58	Far East of the USSR	O. hudsonica	16/8/2x	North East of Canada
O. campanulata	32+0-3B	Novosibirsk	O. humifusa	16/8/2x	Nyerong Tibet
•	16/8/2x	Russia		16/8/2x	Shunghu Tibet
	32/8/4x	Krasonyarsk, Russia	O. inopinata	16/8/2x	North East Asia
O. campestris	32/8/4x	Poland	O. ixodes	16/8/2x	North East of Canada
•	48/8/6x	Osterreich Austria	O. jabalambrensis	16/8/2x	Sendtnera, Germany
O. campestris subsp. campestris	98	Italian	O. johannensis	32/8/4x	Canada
O. campestris subsp. johannensis	48/8/6x	North East of Canada	O. jordalii subsp. jordalii	32/8/4x	Alaska
O. campestris subsp. varians	16/32/96	Alaska	O. jurtzevii	16/8/2x	North East Asia
O. candicans	16/8/2x	North East Asia	O. kansuensi	16/8/2x	Kangding Sichuan
O. caputoi	16/8/2x	Appennino, Italia		16/8/2x	Litang Sichuan
O. chankaensis	32/8/4x	Far East of the USSR		16/8/2x	Litang Sichuan
O. charkeviczii	16/8/2x			16/8/2x	Jiulong Sichuan
O. cusickii	48/8/6x	Beartooth Plateau	O. kamtschatica	96/8/12x	Far East of the USSR
O. czukotica	32/8/4x	North East Asia		16/8/2x	North East Asia
	16/8/2x	Far East of the USSR	O. kobukensis	80/8/10x	Alaska
O. deflexa	16/8/2x	Tekesi Xinjiang	O. kodarensis	32/8/4x	North East Asia
O. deflexa subsp. deflexa	16/8/2x	North East Asia	O. koyukukensis	48/8/6x	Alaska
O. deflexa var. dezhnevii	16/8/2x	North East Asia	O. kozhuharovii	32/8/4x	Bulgaria
O. deflexa subsp. foliolosa	16/8/2x	Alaska	O. kusnetzovii	32/48	North East Asia

Taxa	2n/Basic num./Ploidy level	Locality	Taxa	2n/Basic num./Ploidy level	Locality
O. leucotricha	48/8/6x	Vostochnogo, Russia	O. savellanica	16/8/2x	Tadzhikistan
O. longirostra	48/8/6x	Vostochnogo, Russia	O. scammaniana	16/32	Alaska
O. mandshurica	16/8/2x	Far East of the USSR	O. scheludjakovae	16/8/2x	North East Asia
	16/8/2x	Inner Mongolia	O. schmorgunoviae	48/8/6x	North East Asia
O. maydelliana	96/8/12 <i>x</i>	Far East of the USSR	O. semiglobosa	16/8/2x	North East Asia
	c. 96	North East of Canada	O. seravschanica	16/8/2x	Tadzhikistan
O. maydelliana subsp. melanocephala	96/8/12 <i>x</i>	Canada	O. sericea	48/8/6x	Canada
O. merkensis	16/32	Xinjiang	O. sericea var. sericea	24/8/3x	American
O. mertensiana	16/8/2x	North East Asia	O. sericopetala	16/8/2x	Tibet
O. microcarpus	24/8/3x	Canada	O. sordida	48/8/6x	Urals, Russia
O. microphylla	16/8/2x	Ladakh	O. sordida subsp. schamurinii	96/8/12x	North East Asia
• •	16/8/2x	Burang Tibet	O. splendens	16/8/2x	Canada
	16/8/2x	Lazi Tibet	O. squammulosa	16/8/2x	Inner Mongolia
	16/8/2x	Gar Tibet	O. stracheyana	48/8/6x	Burang Tibet
	16/8/2x	Nagqu Tibet		48/8/6x	Shunghu Tibet
	16/8/2x	Nyerong Tibet	O. strobilacea	16/32	North East Asia
O. microsphaera	16/8/2x	Tadzhikistan		48/8/6x	Novosibirsk
O. middendorfii	48/8/6x	Novosibirsk	O. subnutans	48/8/6x	North East Asia
O. middendorffii subsp. anadyrensis	16/48	North East Asia	O. sverdrupii	48/8/6x	North East Asia
O. middendorffii subsp. jarovoji	48/8/6x	North East Asia	O. tatarica	16/8/2x	Gar Tibet
O. middendorffii subsp. middendorffii	48/8/6x	North East Asia		16/8/2x	Gakyi Tibet
O. middendorffii subsp. submiddendorffii	48/8/6x	North East Asia	O. tczukotica	32/8/4x	North East Asia
O. middendorfii subsp. coerulescens	48/8/6x	North East Asia	O. terrae-novae	48/8/6x	Canada
O. middendorfii subsp. orulganica	48/8/6x	North East Asia	O. tianschanica	16/8/2x	Monglia
O. mollis	32/8/4x	Ladakh	O. tichomirovii	16/8/2x	North East Asia
O. mujensis	48/8/6x	North East Asia	O. tilingii	16/8/2x	Far East of the USSR
O. muricata	32/8/4x	Vostochnogo, Russia	O. todomoshiriensis	2n>64	Far East of the USSR
O. myriophylla	16/8/2x	North East Asia	O. tragacanthoides	16/32	South Siberia
or myreophysia	16/8/2x	Inner Mongolia	o i i agacanino aco	32/8/4x	Siberia, Russia
O. nigrescens	16/8/2x	North East Asia	O. trautvetteri	$\frac{32}{16/8/2x}$	Far East of the USSR
O. nitens	48/8/6x	Vostochnogo Russia	O. tschuktschorum	$\frac{32}{8/4x}$	South of Chukotka
O. ochotensis	64/8/8x	North East Asia	O. uniflora	$\frac{32}{16/8/2x}$	Wrangel Island
O. ochrantha	16/8/2x	Inner Mongolia	O. uralensis	$\frac{32}{8/4x}$	Urals
O. ochrocephala	$\frac{16}{8/2x}$	Nyerong Tibet	O. urumovii	48/8/6x	Bulgaria
O. oxyphylla	$\frac{16}{8/2x}$	Sibiria, Russia	O. aramout	$\frac{16}{8/2x}$	Pirin
O. pagobia	$\frac{16}{8/2x}$	Monglia		$\frac{16}{8/2x}$	Mediterranean
O. palustris	48/8/6x	Canada	O. uschakovii	$\frac{10}{32/8/4x}$	North East Asia
O. paniroalaika	$\frac{16/8}{2x}$	Tadzhikistan	O. varians	96/8/12x	Canada
O. pilosa	$\frac{16}{8}/2x$	Osterreich Austria	O. vassilczenkoi	32/48	North East Asia
O. puosa	$\frac{16/8}{2x}$	Czechoslovakia	O. vassiiczenkoi	$\frac{32}{48}$	North East Asia
O. pumilio	16/8/2x	North East Asia	O. vassilczenkoi subsp. substępposa	32/48	North East Asia
O. purpurea	$\frac{16/8}{2x}$	Greek	O. vasskovskii	16/32	North East Asia
O. putoranica	16/8/2x	Novosibirsk	O. vasskovskii O. verticillata	$\frac{10732}{32/8/4x}$	Vostochnogo, Russia
	$\frac{16/8}{2x}$	Far East of the USSR	O. viscida	$\frac{32/8/4x}{16/8/2x}$	Alaska
O. retusa	$\frac{16/8}{2x}$		O. viscida var. hudsonica	$\frac{16/8}{2x}$ $\frac{32}{8}/4x$	Alaska Canada
O. revoluta		Far East of the USSR			
O. riparia	16/32	Tadzhikistan	O. wrangelii	64/8/8x	North East Asia
O. ruthenica	16/8/2x	Far East of the USSR	O. yunnanensis	24/8/3x	Xinghai Qinghai

#### 表 2 材料采集信息表

Table 2 Samples and their locality information

编号 Acc.	种名 Taxon	采集地 Locality	GPS	海拔 Altitude/m	凭证标本号 Vouchers
1	黄花棘豆 O. ochrocephala	西藏 聂荣县	N 31°46′02.1″ E 92°04′19.0″	4680	Yangyp-Q-2102
2	小叶棘豆 O. microphylla	西藏 噶尔县	N 32°22′10.3" E 80°34′20.1"	4797	Yangyp-Q-2009
3		西藏 那曲县	N 31°19′05.5" E 91°54′25.3"	4577	Yangyp-Q-2124
4		西藏 聂荣县	N 31°46′02.1" E 92°04′19.0"	4680	Yangyp-Q-2089
5	绢毛棘豆 O. tatarica	西藏 噶尔县	N 32°22′10.3" E 80°34′20.1"	4797	Yangyp-Q-2010
6		西藏 革吉县	N 32°08′20.8″ E 81°40′48.6″	4823	Yangyp-Q-2029
7	铺地棘豆 O. humifusa	西藏 聂荣县	N 31°46′02.1″ E 92°04′19.0″	4680	Yangyp-Q-2090
8		西藏 双湖特别行政区	N 32°37′17.9" E 88°06′54.3"	4984	Yangyp-Q-2047
9	胀果棘豆 O. stracheyana	西藏 双湖特别行政区	N 32°35′37.1″ E 88°56′07.0″	4851	Yangyp-Q-2054
10	甘肃棘豆 O. kansuensis	四川 康定县	N 30°32′40.3" E 101°34′07.6"	3800	Meng & Nie2553
11		四川 理塘县	N 29°50′48.8" E 99°51′16.2"	4078	Meng & Nie 2658
12		四川 理塘县	N 29°42′33.7" E 100°32′10.1"	4022	Meng & Nie 2719
13		四川 九龙县	N 29°18′36.4" E 101°29′38.5"	4188	Meng & Nie 2982

					表 3 六种棘豆	属植物染色体参数				
	Table 3 Chromosomal data of six Oxytropis species									
Acc.	Taxon	Range/μm SC-LC	Ratio LC/SC	S/μm Mean (± SD)	L/μm Mean (± SD)	CL/μm Mean (± SD)	CI Mean (± SD)	AI	Туре	Karyotype formula
1	O. ochrocephala	1.54-2.14	1.39	0.78(±0.09)	1.03(±0.14)	1.80(±0.17)	43.20(±4.58)	0.97	1 A	2n = 2x = 16 = 2M + 12m + 2sm
2	$O.\ microphylla$	1.93-2.63	1.37	0.99(±0.10)	1.28(±0.19)	2.27(±0.23)	43.82(±4.09)	0.97	1 A	2n = 2x = 16 = 2M + 14m
3		2.14-2.61	1.22	0.94(±0.16)	1.44(±0.10)	2.38(±0.14)	39.31(±5.19)	0.79	2 A	2n = 2x = 16 = 10  m + 6  sm
4		1.60-2.10	1.31	$0.81(\pm 0.11)$	$0.99(\pm 0.09)$	1.80(±0.13)	44.92(±4.41)	0.69	1 A	2n = 2x = 16 = 4M + 12m
5	O. tatarica	1.82-2.82	1.55	1.04(±0.17)	1.41(±0.25)	2.45(±0.34)	42.68(±4.73)	1.54	2 A	2n = 2x = 16 = 2M + 12m + 2sm
6		1.39-1.86	1.34	0.64(±0.06)	0.97(±0.15)	1.61(±0.14)	39.83(±5.01)	1.09	2 A	2n = 2x = 16 = 12 m + 4 sm
7	$O.\ humifus a$	1.28-2.14	1.67	$0.74(\pm 0.10)$	$0.89(\pm 0.16)$	1.62(±0.22)	45.44(±4.24)	1.28	1 A	2n = 2x = 16 = 6M + 10m
8		0.94-1.82	1.93	$0.58(\pm 0.11)$	0.91(±0.21)	1.49(±0.28)	39.28(±4.95)	2.41	2 A	2n = 2x = 16 = 12 m + 4 sm
9	O. stracheyana	1.50-2.14	1.43	$0.75(\pm 0.10)$	1.05(±0.13)	1.80(±0.16)	41.64(±4.54)	0.98	2 A	2n = 6x = 48 = 2M + 42m + 4sm + 3B
10	O. kansuensis	1.18-1.93	1.64	$0.72(\pm 0.09)$	$0.90(\pm 0.15)$	1.62(±0.22)	44.73(±3.14)	0.97	1 A	2n = 2x = 16 = 2M + 14m
11		1.39-1.93	1.38	$0.71(\pm 0.10)$	0.97(±0.13)	1.68(±0.15)	42.29(±5.13)	1.12	1 A	2n = 2x = 16 = 2M + 12m + 2sm
12		1.60-2.46	1.53	0.90(±0.12)	1.23(±0.21)	2.13(±0.27)	42.62(±4.62)	1.38	1 A	2n = 2x = 16 = 2M + 12m + 2sm
13		1.28-1.60	1.25	$0.62(\pm 0.07)$	$0.81(\pm 0.07)$	1.43(±0.09)	43.42(±3.90)	0.54	1 A	2n = 2x = 16 = 14 m + 2 sm

Acc. 材料编号,见表1; SC. 最短染色体长度; LC. 最长染色体长度; L. 长臂的平均长度; S. 短臂的平均长度; CL. 染色体组总长度; Cl. 平均着丝点指数; Al. 不对称指数 (Paszko, 2006); Type. 核型类型 (Stebbins, 1971); M. 正中部着丝点; m. 中部着丝点; sm. 近中部着丝点; T. 端部着丝点; SD. 标准差